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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea

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SUBJECT

North Korean State Security Bureau

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Operations in the ROK 25X1C

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

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SUPPLEMENT TO <u>REPORT NO.</u>

government, was chiefly responsible for external and domestic intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, and operated independently from the North Korean Labor Party, which had an intelligence section in its organization department, and from the Reconnaissance Bureau of the North Korean army. The State Security nets which operated, before the war, in the ROK, such as those directed by CHONG Kwan-sik ( ), HAN In-sik ( ), AN Yong-tal ), and SO Won-sok ( ), were not in communication with the Labor Party nets directed by SONG Si-paek ( ) and HWANG Yong ( ). There was probably some coordination or liaison between the operations at the highest governmental level, but in the field even the top agents were not known to each other, or were not supposed to be.

2. Most of the net chiefs of the State Security Bureau in the ROK before the war were chosen from among those who were violently opposed to the policies of the ROK government, and thus frequently the bureau became interested in insurrection and sabotage and often neglected the intelligence functions of its nets. An example of this was the use of HAN In-sik, known to the ROK government as CH OE Kumgyong, and his organization. After the war began in June 1950, however, guerrilla and sabotage operations were handled by the Labor Party organization in North and South Korea. 1 The Labor Party also dropped all work connected with the expansion of the party organization in the ROK and with general espionage activities to concentrate on the establishment of an organization that would assure supplies to guerrilla units in the ROK and furnish the information necessary to the guerrillas. The Security Bureau itself, beginning in 1951, relied less and less on nets, which involved communications difficulties, and concentrated on numer-

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- 3. When the North Korean armies first occupied ROK areas in June and July 1950, the State Security Bureau had occupation authorities make an official announcement advising ROK police officials, members of the observation section of the police and their informants, and others connected with intelligence or counteristelligence activities to surrender voluntarily to North Korean authorities. Their objective was to make use of all who were of any value by guaranteeing their safety and extending economic aid, eliminating the others who were useless as sources of information or were unwilling to cooperate. The headquarters of the SSB was established in Chokson-dong, Chongno-ku, Secul and consisted of four offices, each of which was further divided into twelve sections.
- The North Korean government did not expect the United States would or could effectively intervene in time to prevent the occupation of the entire Korean peninsula within ten days, the scheduled period for the operation. The arrival of United States troops and the failure of the North Koreans to complete the occupation on schedule caused a shift in the plans of the SSB, as well as of other North Korean government agencies, all of which had completely worked out programs of action.

  The step taken by the SSB was to avoid the assignment of any overt missions, propagands operations, to newly recruited South Korean agents chosen from the vine voluntarily surrendered and agreed to work for the SSB. This step then so that these agents could be used in the event that the North Koreans to withdraw north of the parallel. The second step taken was to execute these interfaces and agreed to cooperate.

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	Korean Labor Par	ty turned ov	ver its nets	s to the S	State Se	curity Bur	eau. T	his:
	procedure and th	e practice c	of recruiting	ng SSB age	ents when	n possible	from t	he
	Labor Party or a	ssociated fr	ont organiz	zations pr	obably	explain wh	y some	of
	the persons ment	ioned in thi	s report ap	ppear to h	ave been	n connecte	d in or	gani-
	zational activit	y with both	the Labor F	Party and	the SSB	, in spite	of the	source!
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